

surely deprive us of a strong and effective leader.

He will sorely be missed in Congress, by the voters in the 20th district of New York, and by his colleagues and his friends.

I wish Chairman GILMAN all the best in this new stage of life, and continued health and success for many years to come.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO
COMMUNITY RENEWAL ACT

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, America's strength rests in its communities. It is for this reason that the American Community Renewal Act of 2000 was such important legislation. With the President's signature this bill became law, and our nation embarked on a course to help poverty-stricken communities change their circumstances. By creating an environment where private investment can flourish, this Act promotes job creation and a revitalization of community through the efforts of people who are given a chance and seize it.

The legislation I introduce today moves us further down the path of strengthening our communities. This year the Administration awarded Renewal Community and Empowerment Zone designations to 49 new communities across the nation, including an Empowerment Zone in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

A challenge facing 3 of these new Empowerment Zones, Oklahoma City, OK; Pulaski County, AR; Yonkers, NY, is a legacy provision from previous Empowerment Zone rounds requiring that any census tracts included in an Empowerment Zone that are also contained within a defined Central Business District have a minimum poverty threshold of 35 percent. This bill lowers that requirement to 25 percent. The rationale for the change is that Round 3 Empowerment Zones, unlike Rounds 1 and 2, rely completely on a host of incentives, such as tax credits, to encourage local businesses to create jobs, and that this job growth should not be hindered.

The bill also modifies the boundaries of the Oklahoma City Empowerment Zone to include an abutting, small neighborhood in need of revitalization.

TRIBUTE TO LAZARO MARTINEZ

HON. BOB SCHAFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to memorialize Mr. Lazaro Martinez, who lived in Trinidad, Colorado. After serving as a volunteer with the Fisher's Peak Fire Protection District for 10 years, Mr. Lazaro passed away after suffering from a heart attack while participating in live burn training. Last night, Mr. Martinez was honored at the National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Ceremony in Washington, D.C.

At the age of 70, Mr. Martinez took advantage of every opportunity to serve others. In

addition to his work with the fire department, he was committed to public service. Lazaro taught English as a second language to immigrants, worked with troubled youth, and served on the board of the local American Red Cross.

Lazaro Martinez was a man who cared about his community and was willing to risk his life to help those in need. On July 28, 2001, Trinidad lost an exemplary citizen who, like all fallen firefighters, should be remembered with dignity for his courage and selflessness.

A resident of Colorado's Fourth District, Lazaro Martinez was a great American. I ask the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to his memory.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE
HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE
HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF HAWAII

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of our colleague, PATSY MINK. I was extremely saddened by the news of her death this weekend. Yet I am comforted by the fact that her story will serve to inspire young men and women all over the nation to serve their country.

PATSY's life was one of constantly overcoming barriers. As a student at the University of Nebraska, PATSY worked to end the policy of housing desegregation. PATSY wanted to be a medical doctor but was prevented from doing so because medical schools did not, at that time, accept women. She then applied to law school, graduated from the University of Chicago, only to be blocked from getting a job as a lawyer because of her gender. Never allowing barriers to stand in her way, PATSY started her own law practice in Hawaii.

As a member of Congress, PATSY worked tirelessly to fight for civil rights, our nation's children, the environment, and equal opportunity. Furthermore, as a member of the House Education and Workforce Committee she led the fight for Title IX which mandated gender equality in any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Today's great female athletes, such as Mia Hamm, owe their success in part to PATSY. I am thankful that I had the opportunity to serve with someone who fought so indefatigably for economic and social justice for all Americans.

I am proud to have called PATSY MINK a friend and a colleague. She will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN AND KEITH KELLOGG II UPON THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES' APPROVAL TO NAME THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT SAN MARCOS LIBRARY "THE KELLOGG LIBRARY"

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jean and Keith Kellogg II upon the California State University Board of Trustees' approval to name the California State University at San Marcos Library "The Kellogg Library" in September, 2002.

For more than 50 years, the Kellogg family has been associated with the California State University, first at Pomona and more recently, at San Marcos. They beautifully express their belief in the value of education on a tile at Cal State San Marcos celebrating its first ten years. Keith Kellogg wrote for his tile: "Education is a window of life, through which you find opportunity, success, and happiness."

The Kelloggs have taken their love of beauty, learning, and industry, and transferred it to the faces of the students who will go on to find opportunity, success, and happiness, thanks to the generosity of this fine couple.

Jean and Keith Kellogg II became interested in Cal State San Marcos early in its development with a \$24,000 gift for discretionary uses in 1992. A year later, they initiated the Keith and Jean Kellogg Scholarship Fund, which now serves as a window of opportunity, success and happiness for many fine students entering Cal State San Marcos. Mrs. Kellogg takes an active interest in the selection of these scholars, and has held dinners with past recipients to see how they are progressing in their goals and successes.

Mr. Kellogg, an avid golfer since playing as part of his college team, underwrote the establishment of the Cal State San Marcos golf team, and continues to enjoy learning how "his" teams are doing, competitively.

Perhaps the most central window the Kelloggs have opened for the future of North San Diego County has been in their steady and critical support for its university's library. In 1997, Jean and Keith Kellogg made a gift of \$1 million to begin architectural plans for the University Library. This early gift made it possible for the campus to qualify for state bond funding. The 1998 election in California included a bond issue for construction of the \$48 million, 200,000 square foot building. This will be the signature building for the campus, standing five stories and anchoring the University's central pedestrian mall. The library will house up to 840,000 volumes and provide study areas for more than 1,500 students. Since then, the Kelloggs have made an additional gift of \$500,000 to complete planning documents and ensure the construction of the library would proceed on schedule. In 2001, the Kelloggs donated another one million dollars to the university, of which \$550,000 was used to fund the Reading Room and adjacent terraces. Construction for the Library broke ground in the spring of 2002 with both of the Kelloggs in attendance at the groundbreaking ceremony.

Beyond the campus boundaries, the couple is part of the philanthropic and civic life of North San Diego County, where they make their home in Rancho Santa Fe. Although heir to the famous cereal maker, Mr. Kellogg made his own fortune in the paper products business.

Mrs. Kellogg is a long time civic volunteer and friend of higher education. She is active in the Rancho Santa Fe Library Guild, and serves as a member of the Scripps Research Institute of Medicine and Science Foundation Board.

The couple received the first President's Distinguished Service Awards at commencement in 1998—when they also received a standing ovation from the assembled students for their dedication in helping establish a permanent library at Cal State San Marcos.

Universities are built by people. Given the centrality of the Library to the academic enterprise, and the centrality of the Kellogg's role in developing the campus, the approval by the Trustees to name it the Kellogg Library is a broad beam of inspiration through the windows these two people have opened to so many in the 51st congressional district.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY ISSUES IN THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, the Helsinki Commission held a hearing on democracy, human rights and security in the Republic of Georgia. Despite the progress that country has made in the development of civil society, in the last few years much of the optimism about Georgia's future has dissipated. Last year, a Georgian official devoted a large part of his public address in Washington to refuting the notion—which was being discussed at the time—that Georgia is a “failed state.” I reject that characterization, but the hearing offered a good opportunity to discuss the serious problems Georgia does face.

Preeminent among them is systemic, rampant corruption, which has impeded economic reforms and sickened the body politic. Despite lectures from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the U.S. Government, the Georgian Government has proved incapable or unwilling to do what is necessary to stamp out this multidimensional problem—even though President Shevardnadze himself has called corruption a threat to Georgia's security.

There are also grounds for concern about democratization. The last few elections have clearly not met OSCE standards, which raises questions about the important parliamentary election scheduled for 2003, and the 2005 presidential election that will usher in the post-Shevardnadze era in Georgia, with all the attendant uncertainties. Meanwhile, the media and NGOs have been under severe pressure. Last fall, a foolish ploy by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to intimidate Rustavi-2 Television backfired, resulting instead in the fall of the government. While society's response was heartening—thousands of people came out into the streets to defend the station—the attempt to silence one of the country's most

popular media outlets indicated that some Georgian officials are still mired in Soviet patterns of thinking.

Especially appalling is the ongoing religious violence in Georgia. Since 1999, there has been a campaign of assaults against members of minority faiths, especially Jehovah's Witnesses, which Georgian authorities have tolerated. Occasionally, policemen have even participated in attacks on defenseless men, women and children who have congregated for the purpose of worship. Attempts to bring the perpetrators to justice have founded, as throngs of fanatics hijack the trial proceedings. If such travesties are allowed to continue, the country's entire judicial system is at risk of falling victim to mob rule.

Though Jehovah's Witnesses have borne the brunt of this savagery, other religious minorities have suffered as well, including Baptists, Pentecostals and Catholics. Earlier this year, for example, a mob invaded a Baptist warehouse, threw the religious literature outside and burned it. How awful to think that events in Georgia today remind us of Germany in the 1930s!

Georgians have a long tradition of religious tolerance, of which they are rightly proud. It is all the more puzzling, therefore, why religiously-based violence has erupted and continued only in Georgia, of all the post-Soviet states. The leadership of the Helsinki Commission and other Members of the House and Senate have been in correspondence with President Shevardnadze about this disturbing trend. He has assured us that the problem will be corrected and the perpetrators arrested.

Georgia's Ambassador, Levan Mikeladze, testified at the September 24 hearing and suggested that Georgia has so little experience with religious persecution that it has been difficult to cope with its sudden emergence. He too offered assurances that Georgia fully recognizes the gravity of the problem and that legal and practical actions are being taken to ensure there will be no more violent attacks.

Alas, extremists in Georgia must not have been listening. Since the September 24 hearing, more assaults have taken place. The next day, some 15 extremists of the ultra-Orthodox “Jvari” organization in Rustavi forcibly entered a private home where Jehovah's Witnesses and their non Witness guests had gathered for Bible study. Two Witnesses and one non-Witness visitor were physically assaulted. On September 26, in the village of Napareuli, masked men with firearms burst into a private home where meetings were underway, beating those in attendance and ransacking the house. Most striking, eyewitnesses claim the attack was led by the village administrator, Mr. Nodar Paradashvili, who beat one of the victims into unconsciousness. In a third incident, on September 29, a mob gathered outside the residence of a Jehovah's Witnesses in Tbilisi. They refused to let others enter the premises where a meeting was to be held, seized Bibles and literature from the group, verbally abusing those arriving for the meeting and assaulting at least one person. In all three cases, police reportedly refused to intervene after learning that the incidents involved attacks on Jehovah's Witnesses—as has often been the case in Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, there may be many explanations for this peculiar phenomenon but there can be no excuse for state toleration of such barbarity. It must end, and it must end now.

Though such attacks have been one reason for Georgia's prominence in the news lately, more attention has been focused on Moscow's campaign of intimidation against Georgia. Russia has been leaning on pro-Western, strategically-located Georgia for years, but the temperature has in the last few weeks approached the boiling point. President Putin's request for United Nations backing for Russian military action against Georgia was not any less objectionable for having been anticipated.

I have been watching with growing alarm as Russia ratchets up the pressure on its small neighbor. Georgian parliamentarians on September 12 unanimously approved an appeal to the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Union, the Council of Europe, and NATO for protection from anticipated Russian military aggression. Georgian lawmakers should know that their American colleagues have heard their appeal and stand with them. While we are cooperating with Russia in the war against terrorism, we have in no way given Moscow leave to attack Georgia, nor will we do so.

The United States is now more than ever directly engaged in the Caucasus and is stepping up military cooperation with the region's governments, especially Georgia. While we have many issues of concern to raise with Georgia's Government, when it comes to Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, there is no more ardent supporter than the United States. That has been the case for the last ten years, and it will be the case in the future as well.

INTRODUCTION OF WYANDOTTE NATION LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will settle certain land claims of the Wyandotte Nation, an Indian tribe with longstanding roots in the Third Congressional District of Kansas.

I have been joined as an original cosponsor of this measure by Representative DON YOUNG of Alaska, the chairman of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. As the former chairman of the House Resources Committee, Mr. YOUNG has a long-standing record of actively addressing the concerns of Indian Nations across the United States and I am proud to have his name on this legislation.

This measure will resolve all land claims the Wyandotte Nation has in Wyandotte County, Kansas, established pursuant to an agreement between the Wyandotte Nation and the Delaware Nation dated December 14, 1843, which was ratified by the United States Senate on July 25, 1848.

The Wyandotte Nation's land claims in the Third Congressional District, which are now the subject of litigation in Kansas federal district court, cloud the title on 4,080 parcels of land valued at a total of \$1.9 billion for tax purposes. Approximately 40 percent of the property tax base in Kansas City, Kansas, is affected by the claim, as are 1,300 landowners.

This bill will permanently settle the claims of the Wyandotte Nation and remove all clouds